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ELECTRIC WELDING IN ESSEN. (See Bulletin No. 4.)

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BULLETIN

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An Island That Is Nearly All Peninsula

AN ISLAND which approximates the area of Missouri and has a coast line longer than that of the United States exclusive of our Gulf States and Alaska, is Celebes, of the Dutch East Indies.

Celebes has been compared to a star-fish with one of its five rays missing. The name has a plural form because navigators long believed it to be an archipelago. It is as if four peninsulas had been tied together at the base. It would not be playing with words to describe Celebes as an island that is all peninsula.

New Guinea, Borneo and Sumatra are larger than Celebes and much more widely known and visited. No railroads have yet been built. The vicinity around Macassar, the chief port in the south, and the Minahassa district, in the long north peninsula are the only considerable areas where European sway is more than nominal. There also are several coastal settlements.

King Enjoying Cockfight

Less than half a century ago the absolute sway of the Rajah of Goa, in the southwestern arm, extended within three miles of Macassar. Alfred Russel Wallace tells how, in the fifties, when he was studying the curious animal and bird life of the island, he called upon this Rajah and found him enjoying his peculiar form of solitaire, a cockfight in a shanty near his so-called palace. Being invited to the royal residence, the naturalist said he found the queen "squatting on a rough wooden arm-chair, chewing the everlasting sirih and betelnut while a brass spittoon by her side and a sirih-box in front were ready to administer to her wants."

A baboon without a tail, a wild cow whose front teeth curve back to its ears, and a bird that breaks its shell and runs off to the woods, never seeing its mother, are some of the freakish features of Celebes. Butterflies, some almost transparent, all exceedingly colorful, and cuckoos with red and yellow bills and purple tails, are among its beauties; while green snakes and red ants are two of its principal pests.

How Coffee Checked Head-Hunting

By demanding their morning coffee Americans helped stop head-hunting among the natives in north Celebes. The chiefs of Minahassa no longer decorate their houses with skulls nor demand that their relatives place two newly cut off human heads upon their graves.

The practical Dutch realized that the kite-like northern tail of Celebes would grow coffee. They brought seeds and Javans to plant it. They offered the Celebes chiefs five per cent of the produce for overseeing the native cultivation. Even a Celebes head-hunter apprehended the scurpulous honesty of the Hollander, and he recognized also the fairness of the fixed price for what he had to sell. The Dutch did not talk much, it would seem, about the infamy of cutting off one's neighbor's head; they effectually appealed to the acquisitive instinct of the natives. The light-skinned, big cheek-boned, little people of Northern

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THE PHYSICAL MAP OF EUROPE

Here are shown the mountain systems and the river valleys which have determined the course of invading hordes and have modified the racial traits of immigrant peoples.

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Munich: Bavaria's Distinctive Capital

MUNICH, capital of Bavaria, and a center of Bavaria's differences with the Berlin Government, was widely heralded before the war as a combination German Oxford and Paris. It owes much of its magnificence in building to the extravagant vagaries of the mad King Louis II, and its famous English garden is attributed to a native of Massachusetts.

Before the war Munich was larger than Cleveland and smaller than Boston, the third German city in size, and Bavaria was the least Prussian district of Germany. Indeed an incidental reason for the Franco-Prussian War was Bismarck's shrewd calculation that Bavaria could thus be cemented to the Empire.

It "Strove to Please"

Munich softened the inevitable "Verboten" of many German cities. It advertised, instead, a cordiality that sometimes seemed extreme. A traveler tells how street car conductors offered him pinches of snuff. It was taken for granted that guests at refreshment gardens needed no introductions.

Louis (or Ludwig) I was the Maecenas of Munich. A dilettante, perhaps, in politics, he was an ardent, if not wholly discriminate, art patron. Before his adventures with Lola Montez led to his abdication, he had laid the foundations of the university and galleries.

Fine Art Works in Galleries

One Munich gallery exhibited such works as Titian's "Christ Crowned with Thorns," Rembrandt's "The Descent from the Cross" and a Raphael "Madonna," and contained works of Rubens, Van Dyck, Holbein the Elder, Perugino, Botticelli and Fra Filippo Lippi, for Louis did not hesitate to acquire the masterpieces of other nations.

Louis II saw Bavaria gradually absorbed into the Empire, but, before madness drove him to suicide, he furthered the art development begun by his grandfather. His reign was notable for his encouragement of Wagner's music drama, and to his royal generosity were due the Bayreuth productions, epochal in the history of music.

Wild night rides, incognito travels, extravagant castle building and other eccentricities marred the later years of Louis' life. In the final stages of his insanity he developed a mania for solitude, a constant fear of pursuit, and ordered lavish theatrical productions at Munich which he alone attended.

With the history of Munich the name Louis is inseparable. It was Louis the Severe who, in the thirteenth century, gave the city a start by living there, and Emperor Louis, the Bavarian, next in succession, who built the first city wall. The city owes its beginning to Duke Henry the Lion who established a mint there in 1158 and built a bridge across the Isar so he might levy toll on the salt from springs of Reichenhall and neighboring villages. The city occupies the site of the ancient monastery Tegernsee, hence its name (Muenchen, the monk).

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Celebes are gentle and amenable to civilization's ways. Head-hunting with them seems to have been an acquired social habit rather than an instinctive ferocity.

Built Houses on Poles

Today you would not have to climb a post to find the home of a Minahassa chief, and almost lose your balance at the first sight of skulls as plentiful as sea shells in a Cape Cod parlor. Instead you would find a neat frame house, a courteous native, somewhat incongruously dressed in European clothes which have supplanted his bark cloth wardrobe, and should you be asked to dinner the menu would be something like this:

Roast wild pig — Stewed fowl

Fricassee of bats

Potatoes — Rice

Claret — Coffee — Beer

And the only thing on the menu which you might not find palatable, bats being edible when you acquire the taste, would be the coffee. Seasoned travelers insist that seldom is good coffee prepared in places where it grows.

The hostility of the tribes of interior Celebes is proof of a fundamental geographical axiom—that knowledge makes for neighborliness. Villages within a few miles of each other employed different languages, and the north Celebes native was little different from his civilized brother in regarding a stranger as an enemy. While this region still is a lingual, as well as a floral rainbow, the common interest of coffee growing has developed a nomenclature which is generally understood.

From a drawing by Charles R. Knight.

THE SABER-TOOTHED TIGER, A CONTEMPORARY OF THE HEIDELBERG MAN

Remains of this great feline are found in many portions of the globe, the particular specimen from which the picture was made being of South American origin. In many ways the creature was not a true cat, the high shoulders and short tail being rather bearlike than otherwise. The feet, however, were truly feline and were armed with many powerful claws. The long, saber-like canine teeth must have been very effective weapons, and could, no doubt, inflict terrible wounds upon an adversary. These teeth projected on either side of the lower jaw when the mouth was closed.

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The "Ape-Man" of Java, and Some Others

MORE thorough study of the famous "ape-man" of Java, discovered thirty years ago, and the suggestion that the fossil remains may be those of a woman, have led to renewed interest in this relic of man's development.

How the Java skull and other fossil traces help the scientist to trace back the history of the human family was related by the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the course of an article in the "National Geographic Magazine" as follows:

"This being [the Java man] was already half way upward from the beast, half way between true man and those Miocene ancestors of his, who were still on the psychic and intellectual level of their diverging kinsfolk, the anthropoid apes. He, or some creature like him, was in our own line of ascent, during these uncounted ages when our ancestors were already different from all other brutes and yet had not grown to be really man. He probably used a stone or club at need; and about this time he may have begun very rudely to chip or otherwise fashion stones to his use.

Progress Was Very Slow

"His progress was very, very slow; the marked feature in the progress of man has been its great acceleration of rapidity in each successive stage, accompanied continually by an inexplicable halt or dying out in race after race and culture after culture.

"After the ape-man of Java we skip a quarter of a million years or so, before we get our next glimpse of a near-human predecessor of ours. This is the Heidelberg man, who lived in the warm second interglacial period, surrounded by a fauna of huge or fearsome beasts, which included the saber-tooth and the hippopotamus, and also rhinoceroses and elephants of southern type.

"He was a chinless being, whose jaw was still so primitive that it must have made his speech imperfect; and he was so much lower than any existing savage as to be at least specifically distinct—that is, he can be called "human" only if the word is used with a certain largeness.

Skipping a Hundred Thousand Years

"Again we make a long skip—this time of somewhat over a hundred thousand years—and come to the Piltdown man, or near-man—a being seemingly a little farther advanced than the man of Heidelberg, and in some ways less so, for he possesses apelike canine teeth.

"The next race was that of the Neanderthal men, much more modern and more advanced, but lower than any existing savage, and specifically distinct from modern man. This race dwelt in Europe, without other human rivals, for an immense period of time; probably at least fifty thousand years; certainly an age several times as long as the period included in the interval between the earliest polished stone men and ourselves—in other words, several times as long as the

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Clings to Pagan Customs

Muenchener residents cling to many pagan rites. Tuesday is called Irtag, for the war god, Ares; and Thursday is Pfiuztag, from the Greek for the fifth day. From an Odin custom is retained the observance of Twelfth Night, when evil spirits are driven from homes by burning herbs on live coals and writing the mystic sign of the "Three Wise Men" on every door with sacred chalk. Every seven years is the carnival known as the Coopers' Dance, which had its origin during a plague four centuries ago when the guild of Coopers arranged a spectacle to hearten the populace.

Of the Bavarians, Dr. Edwin A. Grosvenor, in "The Races of Europe" number of "The National Geographic Magazine," says:

"The Bavarians are racially the most composite people of Germany, being descended from germanized Slavs, earlier Celtic settlers, and Teutonic Marcomanni and Quadi. The latter entered the country from the east and were called Baivarii, probably from Bojer, as they had come via Bojerland or Bohemia.

"They inhabit an immense amphitheater, about 220 miles long and 110 miles broad, surrounded by lofty mountains. No other territory of equal size in Germany is enclosed by natural boundaries so distinct; consequently the Bavarians have developed a character of their own. Physically they are darker, smaller-boned, more natural, and less stiff than Germans generally. They are conservative, religious, and affable.

"The Passion Play has been rendered every ten years since 1634 by the Bavarian peasants of Oberammergau. Sovereigns and people have fostered music and the drama, and their capital, Munich, is a school of all the arts. The bronze doors of the Capitol in Washington were cast in a Bavarian foundry. Count Rumford, philanthropist and man of science, born in Woburn, Mass., and for eleven years Bavarian Minister of War and Police, reorganized labor and reformed social conditions.

"Always hostile to Prussia, the Bavarians since their subjection in 1866, have of necessity sullenly submitted to Prusian control. Religious differences intensify the separation, seven-tenths of the 6,000,000 Bavarians being Roman Catholics."

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Essen: The Industrial Core of Germany

ESSEN, whose name is known around the world because of its association with the Krupps and the building of the old Germany's great engines of war, and which lies in the heart of the Rhineland region, is the subject of the following communication to the National Geographic Society by Frederick Simpich:

"'Boom' towns of mushroom growth are not peculiar to America, as the startling rise of Essen plainly proves. Though founded away back in the ninth century, it slumbered along for hundreds of years, an obscure, unimportant hamlet. Even as late as 1850 it had hardly more than 10,000 people. Then the Krupp boom—the rise of the greatest machine-shop the world has ever seen—struck it, and today the city houses half a million.

Town Throbs With Industry

"Set in the heart of the coal-fields, crowded with endless industrial plants whose tall chimneys belch eternal smoke and fumes, the great workshop fairly throbs with power and energy. The roar and rattle of ceaseless wheels and the din of giant hammers pounding on metal seem to keep the whole town atremble.

"Here every form of iron and steel article is made, from boys' skates to giant marine engine shafts. Curiously enough, even some of the smoke, or the fumes from the smokestacks, are caught and converted into a gas that furnishes more power to run the mills!

"And to the 80,000 or more men on his pay-roll, the name of Krupp is above that of kings. And indeed no industrial enterprise anywhere has ever shown a more astonishing development, reflected more dramatically the result of human concentration, or achieved a wider notoriety among the nations of the world.

First Krupp Shop Tiny

"More than a hundred years ago the first Krupp set up his small, crude shop and began to make by hand the tools, the drills and chisels, used by tanners, blacksmiths, and carpenters along the Ruhr and the Rhine. He also made dies for use in the mint of the government. Within 30 years, due to the old ambition for expansion, Krupp tools were known and used as far away as Greece and India. Here, about this time also, spoons were first rolled from one solid block of metal by an odd-looking machine invented for that purpose.

"Then came the great era of mass production in steam-engines, hammers, steel tires for railway cars, cast-steel shafts for river and ocean steamers, and finally that astonishing output of guns and armor plate which brought the militaristic nations of the world to buy at Essen.

"The daily roar of artillery at the proving grounds, where each new gun was tested, added to the din of whistles, rushing trains, and rattling gears, made pre-war Ruhr probably the noisest place on earth.

Great Guns Now Silent

"It is noisy enough now, but the great guns are silent; Krupp makes them no more. The big lathes that once made guns for every nation, from Chile to

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ages of polished stone, bronze, and iron and the total historic times all put together.

"Some of their favorite caverns were lived in by them and by their successors for fifty thousand years.

Probably Was Exterminated

"At last the life term of these primitive hunter folk drew to a close. They were not our ancestors. With our present knowledge, it seems probable that they were exterminated as completely from Europe as in our own day the Tasmanians were exterminated from Tasmania.

"The most profound change in the whole racial (not cultural) history of Western Europe was the sudden and total supplanting of these savages, lower than any existing human type, by the tall, finely built Cro-Magnon race of hunters, who in intelligence evidently ranked high as compared with all but the very foremost modern peoples, and who belonged to the same species of man that we do—Homo sapiens."

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A PHOTOGRAPHER ARRIVES IN TOWN (ROTENBERG, BAVARIA) ABOUT THE TIME SCHOOL IS OUT. (See Bulletin No. 2.)

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To Explore a Corner of Utah

AN EXPEDITION sent out by the National Geographic Society, which assembled its personnel and equipment at Gallup, New Mexico, recently started for a reconnaisance of a hitherto unexplored portion of the United States, the San Juan country of southeastern Utah.

Leaving Gallup the Geographic party went by automobile, carrying its supply of gasoline in drums to Kayenta, Arizona, and then on horseback across the Utah line into a land of knife-edge canyons, bold buttes and green-topped mesas until the pack animals encountered impassable barriers. Then it proceeded on foot.

Never Traversed by White Man

The expedition plans a preliminary survey of the region between the Colorado and San Juan rivers, much of it never traversed by white men, which constitutes one of the largest unexplored areas in the country.

The area of observation lies within San Juan County, a county which is larger than the State of New Jersey.

Occasional news of an Indian "war," such as the Piute outbreak of last March, brings sharp reminder that there still is an American frontier. Usually the outbreak ends by the Indians fleeing beyond the fringe of the canyon country into what is a "no man's land" for their white pursuers.

Dr. Judd To Head Party

Dr. Neil M. Judd, archeologist, of Washington, leader of the National Geographic Society expeditions which excavated and studied the remarkable pre-Columbian communal dwellings of Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, heads the Utah expedition.

It is apparent, from geological evidence, that the unexplored area continues, on a greater scale, the weird grandeur of the red sandstone cliffs with their purple shadows, and may disclose obstacles which make it impassable.

To Look for Cliff Dwellings

Dr. Judd's primary attention, on his reconnaisance, will be to determine whether the cliff dwellings and skeletal remains, the traces of pottery, basketry and cliff inscriptions believed to abound here will justify other larger expeditions of The Society which shall include experts in every phase of scientific inquiry which the area warrants.

Evidence of the outskirts points to cave dwellers, as well as cliff dwellers in this territory, for early Indians seem to have found shelter in the egg-shaped, and shell-smooth, caves of the vari-colored rock.

The fantastic beauty of this rugged desert, with its red rock gashes, its ever-changing color, and gargoyle promontories offers exceptional photographic opportunities; and it is possible that an incidental result of the trip will be the finding of such other spectacles as the natural bridges and rocky spires which occur in contiguous areas.

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China, now turn out shafting for marine and other engines. Box cars for Belgium, car wheels for South America, and whole tram-line systems for the Dutch East Indies were some of the orders being filled when I saw these giant works a few months ago.

"You can picture the size and scope of this colossal plant when I tell you that, literally, the coal and iron come in at one end of the flock of factories and emerge at the other in the form of finished locomotives, with steam up for testing, or as plows, all painted and ready for the farm, or as the finest nickeled instruments and tools.

"Aside from its truly amazing industrial aspects, with its singularly adequate welfare institutions for aged and crippled workmen, Essen is only an overgrown German factory town—somber and smoky. It is the sort of place you like to see—once."

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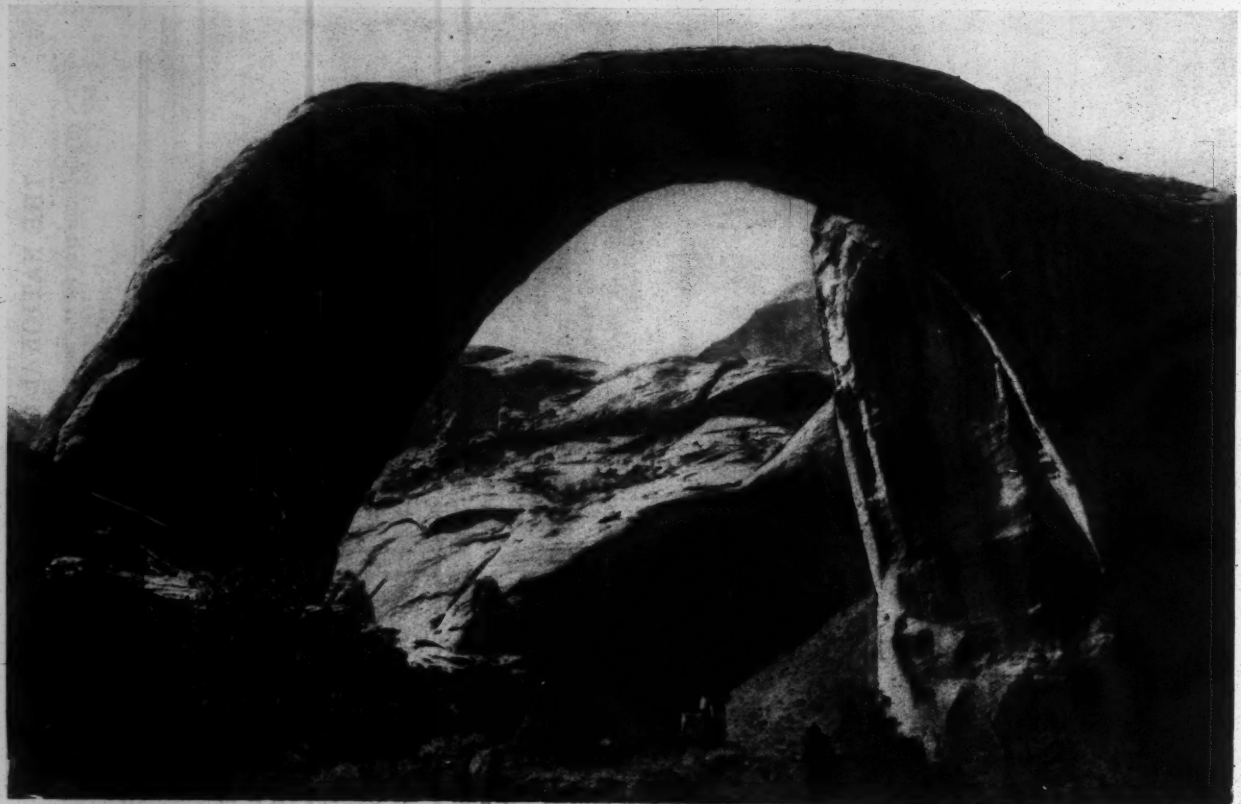
A CHILD'S EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR, UTAH

This little girl made every article in the exhibit and dressed the doll for good measure. Her Battenburg lace, her hand-painted china, no less than her jellies, jams, and pickles, show how good training may make a girl independent.



THE RAINBOW NATURAL BRIDGE: UTAH

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The biggest natural bridges in the world are to be found in the United States. The largest of these, the Rainbow, 308 feet high, would span the dome of the United States Capitol, with room to spare, and is nearly as high as the Flatiron Building in New York. Its span is six times as great as that of the Natural Bridge of Virginia. Utah alone has three natural bridges that are higher and of greater span than any other natural bridge in the world. (See Bulletin No. 5.)